

SECRETARY GETS QUESTION TITLES

ALL TRANSMITTED EXCEPT ON ONE REFERRED MEASURE BY HARRISON

FIVE MEASURES ARE INCLUDED

Backers of Initiative Petitions Still at Work Securing Signers—Other State Capital Notes

The legal machinery working out the details for the special election August 5 was put in operation last week, when the ballot titles of all referred questions with the exception of one were transmitted to secretary Ben W. Riley of the state election board by secretary of state Ben F. Harrison. The work of getting out the ballots and supplies has been started.

The title to the proposed amendment providing new rules and regulations for the leasing of beds of navigable streams for oil, gas, sand and gravel purposes is the only one which has not been sent to the secretary of the election board. The ballot title as not been prepared by the attorney general and now is in the hands of the secretary of state, but the resolution, which authorizes the submission of the question, has not been acted on by the governor. The governor has until July 23, or fifteen days from the final adjournment of the legislature, in which to sign or veto the measure. In the event he does neither the resolution, the same as bills, automatically becomes a law.

The title to questions, giving the gist of the propositions to be voted on, which have been sent to the secretary of the election board are:

State question No. 46, proposed amendment to Art. IX, Sec. 9 of the constitution, giving foreign and domestic corporations the right to consolidate under the supervision and with the consent of the corporation commission.

School Fund Measure

State question No. 57, providing that all taxes levied for the maintenance of the public schools of the state upon the property of any public service corporation operating in one or more counties shall be turned into the common school fund of the state and distributed the same as other school funds.

State question No. 58, to amend the constitution, providing for the adoption of an additional section giving county commissioners the right to call a special election to vote on the question of abolishing township government when petitioned to do so by 16 percent of the highest vote cast for any county official at the election preceding the filing of the petition.

State question No. 59, to amend the constitution, giving the legislature the right to levy taxes in aid of the common schools of the state and to provide for the distribution thereof among those school districts of the state in which a 10-mill ad valorem levy and money derived from other sources is insufficient to maintain a five-months' school in a year.

To Reduce Size of Board

State question No. 60, reducing the size of the state board of agriculture from eleven to five members and repealing the law under which the board is now chosen.

Only one of the many initiated bills have been completed and ready to go on the ballot, that being the bill submitting the question of repealing section 18 of the new mining law.

Among the initiated measures still out are the usury bill, initiated by Representative Glasco; the Woodward school bill; the socialist election law; the bill by H. C. Berrigan, of Norman, providing for the establishment of a state agricultural bank and providing a bond issue of \$5,000,000, and the McAlester school book bill.

Three Russell Bills

In addition to these there are three others in circulation, being under the management of Senator Campbell Russell of Warner, president of the People's Power league. They include the bill eliminating the silent vote from the count on all state questions, with the exception of constitutional amendments, the bill prescribing additional oaths for state and county officers and the bill providing a two-cent gross production tax on all oil and gas produced in the state.

For the most part the campaign in the interest of the various questions so far, has been done by mail. Senator Russell and the miners, mine operators and the friends of the amendment to article IX, section 9, are conducting the most active campaigns. Senator Russell is conducting the campaign in the interest of his measure from Muskogee while that on the mining law and the campaign for the amendment to article IX, section 9, are being conducted from Oklahoma City.

The campaign being waged by the mine owners and operators against the repeal of section 18 of the new mining bill is the only organized resistance against any of the proposed amendments and state questions.

The miners' campaign for the repeal of section eighteen is being conducted by George F. Short of Coalgate.

SALE OF SCHOOL LAND

Between Five and Six Hundred Thousand Acres in Panhandle

The state school land commissioners ordered the sale of between 500,000 and 600,000 acres of new college land located in the panhandle section of the state which was inspected some time ago by the commissioners. The exact date of the sale has not been agreed upon yet. It probably will require until early fall to complete the preliminary plans and get the land ready to be placed on the market.

The deeds which will be given by the state to the purchasers of the land will not convey title to mineral deposits valuable for mineral purposes. Acting on request of the school land commissioner the attorney general has given an opinion in which he holds that the state can not give title to mineral deposits under school lands prior to 1915 and the land will be sold with that agreement between the purchaser and the state.

The first sale of the land if the present plan of the commission is carried out will be held in Cimarron county. The three counties comprising the so-called panhandle, Cimarron, Texas and Beaver, contain more than 909,000 acres of new college land all of which probably will go on sale in the near future. There are also 250,000 acres of common school land of a better grade than the new college land located in the three counties but this will not be placed on sale now, it being the desire of the commission to dispose of the new college land first.

Sales of land are to be made at the county seat on forty years' time, without residence restrictions, 5 percent of the purchase price paid down, and the remainder in annual payments, the same to bear 5 percent interest. Two sections of the land designated for grazing purposes will be the maximum that one person can obtain.

Shawnee Claims Discrimination

In spite of the fact that Shawnee receives its gas supply from the same pipe line as Oklahoma City, Guthrie and other cities, that city is charged 35 cents per thousand for gas, while the other cities are charged only 25 cents per thousand, according to a complaint filed with the corporation commission by a number of Shawnee citizens. The complaint was signed by F. H. Riley, S. C. Vinson and others against the Shawnee Gas and Electric company of Shawnee.

The cities named receive the gas supply from the Cushing fields through a pipe line which runs to Chandler, Shawnee, Oklahoma City, Guthrie and other cities. The complaints claim that there is no additional expense in furnishing Shawnee with gas, and no reason for an extra charge of 10 cents per thousand over the rate charged against the other cities.

P. M. Examinations Soon

Through the efforts of various members of the Oklahoma delegation in congress Postmaster General Burleson has agreed to move up the examination period for the fourth-class postmasters of Oklahoma. Under the new regulations of the department each fourth-class postmaster in the land is forced to comply with the civil service rules and stand examination if he is to keep his place in the service and as a result examinations already are under way in several states.

Thompson Wants Eastman Removed

Charges of pernicious political activity on the part of Postmaster H. G. Eastman of Oklahoma City, have been filed with the postoffice department by Representative Joe B. Thompson of Oklahoma. Representative Thompson charges that Eastman has been closely identified with Dennis Flynn in active work for the republican party since Eastman took his oath of office as postmaster and it is declared he was particularly active during the last campaign.

Want Orient To Pay

The corporation commission filed a petition of intervention with the United States district court in Kansas in the matter of the receivership of the Orient railroad, asking the court to order the receivers to pay into the hands of the commission \$6,474.80, which is claimed to be the amount of overcharge on coal shipments in the state of Oklahoma by the Orient at rates contrary to order No. 502, commonly known as the coal order of the commission.

Henshaw Returns From Washington

Corporation Commissioner George A. Henshaw returned from Washington, where he has been attending a meeting of a committee of five representing the corporation commissions of every state in the union and the officers of the interstate commerce commission relative to working out the plan of ascertaining the physical value of all railroad proper in the United States.

Rate Schedules On Silos Planned

The corporation commission issued a notice to all railroads operating in Oklahoma to the effect that on July 21 the commission will hold a hearing relative to establishing and promulgating rates, rules and regulations for the handling and shipping of steel and iron silos. There is no tariff at present which fixes the rates on silos and parts of silos when shipped in less than carload lots and it is with the view of establishing rates on this commodity that the commission has called the hearing.

SPORT THAT COSTS \$26,600 A DAY



AMERICAN POLO TEAM—HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY ON THE LEFT

If racing is the sport of kings, polo is the sport of millionaires. Any king, even though he may be an insignificant Indian potentate or a ruler of a Balkan state, with a pocketbook of slim proportions, may own a racing stable, but only a man of great wealth can afford to maintain a big string of polo ponies. For race horses, if they are fast, can earn their keep and make a profit for their owner. But a polo pony is nothing but an expense from the day he is bought until the day of his death. The only thing he can earn is a modicum of glory and a few cups which as a rule do not cost as much as his saddle and bridle. From this it may be gleaned that between racing and polo there is a distinction with a difference. Harry Payne Whitney spent \$20,000 on the international polo series of games played at Meadowbrook, L. I. The duke of Westminster's expenses for the polo challenges amounted to \$60,000. All this for the sake of a silver trophy worth \$4,000.

The cost of polo depends largely upon the inclination and desire of the poloists to spend money. Some men can enjoy the sport at an outlay of a few hundred dollars a week, while others will spend as many thousands. H. L. Herbert, chairman of the Polo association, recently said in reference to the cost of polo: "It all depends on how much a man wishes to spend on the game. One man may be satisfied to own and maintain three ponies, while another will want at least thirty at his command. The expense is much like that of the opera. One man can enjoy it for a dollar, while it will cost another thousands for a box."

Harry Payne Whitney and the duke of Westminster own and keep in training the largest string of polo ponies in America or England. The maintenance of these ponies costs them thousands of dollars each year. They are the financial backbone of the sport in this country and abroad. Both enjoy the sport thoroughly, and as they are experts at the sport the money that they spend yearly is to them but a trivial matter.

But for their generous support of the game there would not have been any international matches during 1909, 1911 and 1913. Mr. Whitney supplied the "sinews of war" which sent abroad in 1909 the American team, of which he was the captain. It was his outlay of money and purchase of many great polo ponies that enabled the Americans to win the cup which the Englishmen had won and kept for 23 years.

This year the duke of Westminster defrayed the expenses of the English challengers. Until he came to the financial rescue the English players had abandoned all hope of bringing the ponies over here to play for the trophy.

Whitney and the duke of Westminster each own 30 polo ponies. They hire trainers to develop the speed of the ponies and teach them the elementary parts of the game. The salary of these trainers is \$4,000 each. In addition to that there are a big corps of stable lads to support, for the attendants not only receive salaries ranging from \$25 to \$40 a month, but in addition are allowed their lodging and board. This, with the cost of food, saddles, bridles, bandages, lotions, medicine and the attendance of a veterinary costs many thousands of dollars. A good polo pony these days costs many thousands of dollars. In many respects his value is as great as a race horse, though his earning capacity is considerably less than that of the latter. The best ponies are bred in Ireland and England, but of late years the ponies bred in Texas, California and the Hawaiian Islands are equal, if not superior, to the foreign-bred horses.

There is now such a great demand for polo ponies that they are specially

bred for that purpose. In 1876, when the first games of polo were played in New York, it was possible to buy ponies for prices ranging from \$35 to \$100. Mr. Herbert once bought a pony for \$35 that afterward developed into a crackerjack and his value soared to \$2,000. Of course that was an exception. Nowadays ponies suitable for polo cost from \$500 to \$2,000 each.

When Mr. Whitney prepared for his campaign in England in 1909 he spent \$85,000 for ponies. Since then he has added many more to his string and has spent at least \$40,000. It will be seen by this that he has expended in the neighborhood of \$125,000 for ponies alone. One of his ponies cost him \$15,000. This was the high-water mark paid for any pony, but many good ponies have cost \$5,000. The duke of Westminster has spent in the neighborhood of \$125,000 for his aggregation of ponies. The ponies that were used in the international matches were made up in large part of those owned by Mr. Whitney and the duke of Westminster. Several ponies, however, have been donated for the use of the players by various Americans and Englishmen who are interested in the game.

It takes several years of hard training to make a pony suitable for polo playing. He is usually bought when three years of age and for two years is taught the elementary parts of the game, such as not to shy at the mallet, to follow the ball, to "break" quickly and to obey the slightest touch of the reins on his neck. Most ponies are trained so that the rider may guide them by simply touching them on the right or left side of the neck with the reins.

Many persons not familiar with polo consider the fastest pony the best pony. This is an erroneous idea. While speed is an essential qualification for a pony, he is utterly worthless if he does not know the game thoroughly and is not subject to instant control. If his speed cannot be

checked he'll run over the ball and carry his rider out of the zone of play. A pony that will twist and turn as though on a pivot and then "break" and race at top speed and stop instantly at command is the ideal polo mount. His value is beyond price.

There are many poloists who cannot afford to maintain large strings of ponies and hire a trainer. Most of these men have from three to six ponies in their string. They place the ponies in a public training stable. The cost is \$30 a month for each pony. These public trainers hire stable lads to exercise and take care of the ponies. One boy looks after four ponies. The actual cost of feed for a pony is \$12 a month.

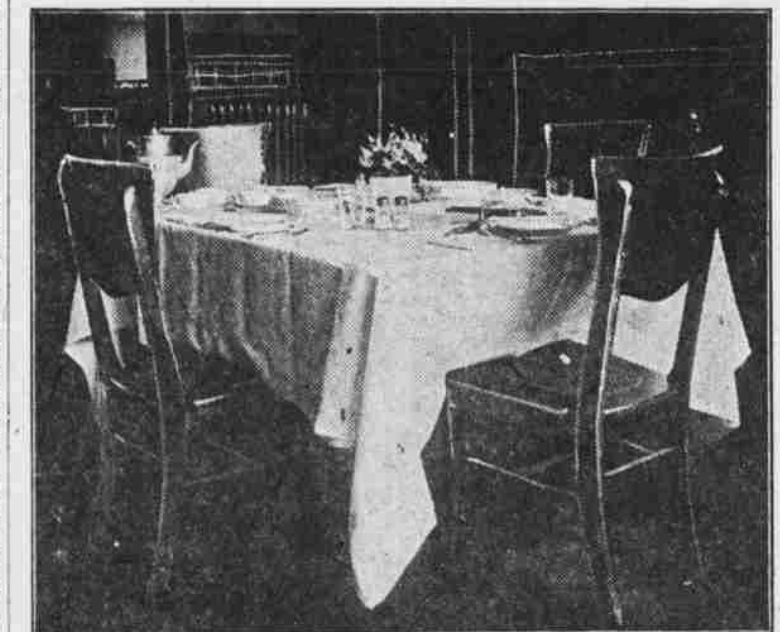
Some of the expenses other than those of buying and maintaining the ponies, cost the players many dollars. The balls, made of light willow, are furnished to the Polo association at ten cents each. One firm has a contract to furnish the polo associations with 20,000 balls. The mallets are worth from \$2 to \$3.50 each. The heads of the mallet are frequently broken in the game or during practice. It costs a dollar to replace the heads. The helmets the players wear cost from \$4 to \$7 each. The riding boots are worth from \$15 to \$25. The riding breeches cost from \$8 to \$12.

Device to Keep Record of Hens

To record hens' egg-laying capacities two New Yorkers have patented a simple nest, in leaving which a hen is forced to mark a board with crayon attached to a foot, different colors being used to distinguish different hens.

Valuable Feathers Destroyed

Approximately ten tons of feathers plucked from birds by poachers four or five years ago in the Hawaiian Islands have been burned by the government scientists in Honolulu.



A Good Example of an Attractive Farm Table.

White table-linen is important in making things attractive. If white table-linen is not within the reach of everyone, it is surely in everyone's power to set the table well.

The knives, forks and spoons are sometimes apparently thrown at the table, with no idea of order. One has to be careful to get his own water glass, etc. The knives and spoons should be placed on the right, and the forks on the left of the plate, at even distance from the edge of the table, with the water glass at the end of the knife. The napkin is usually placed at the left of the fork. All dishes should be placed inside the line of plates, and so be out of one's way

in eating. Cracked and broken dishes are not permissible at any time. The cracks and chipped places hold dirt and microbes, and are unhealthful, beside being ugly to look at.

A little garnish of parsley on a cold-meat dish, or a hard-boiled egg sliced on the greens, or the butter made into neat pats or slices, will help wonderfully in making the meal attractive.

In this connection we might mention the use of flowers on the table. Most farm tables I have seen have been too crowded for flowers, but when we do away with some of the unnecessary things, there will be room for a flowering plant, or a vase of pretty cut flowers.

Thought Destroyer

Mrs. Binks—Now that you have a little son and heir, I think you ought to stay at home evenings and think about his future.

Mr. Binks—That's just the trouble. He raises such an eternal racket I have to go out to think.—Puck.

OKLAHOMA NEWS NOTES

SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS.

July 23-29—Chautauqua at Blackwell.
July 24-29—Street Fair, Ardmore.
Aug. 1-2—Annual Celebration, Yale.
Aug. 6—Kiowa, Comanche, opening celebration at Hobart and Lawton.
Aug. 16-23—Oklahoma State Federation of Labor Convention, Muskogee.
Aug. 22-23, Big Pasture Settlers, Reunion, Grandfield.
Aug. 7-9, Watermelon Carnival, Cement.
Aug. 15-23, Street Fair, Thomas.
Sept. 8-13—Rush Springs Carnival.
Sept. 15-19—Pottawatomie County Fair, Shawnee.
Sept. 16—Celebration of opening of Cherokee Strip at Perry.
Sept. 23-Oct. 4—Oklahoma State Fair.
Sept. 29-Oct. 3—Horse Show at State Fair.
Oct. 6-11—Muskogee Fair.
Oct. 16-18—Pawnee Carnival, Duncan.
Oct. 26—Presidential election, Mexico.
Jan. 26-31, State Poultry Show, Enid.

County Fairs.

Aug. 12-16—Tulman County Fair, Frederick.
Sept. 9-12—Osage County Fair, Pawhuska.
Sept. 9-12—Northwestern Oklahoma Fair, Woodward.
Sept. 10-12, Sterling Fair.
Sept. 10-13—Kingfisher County Farmers' Institute and Fair, Kingfisher.
Sept. 10-13—Greer County Fair, Mangum.
Sept. 15-17—Caddo County Fair, Anadarko.
Sept. 16-18—McClain County Fair, Purcell.
Sept. 16-19—Beckham County Fair, Elk City.
Sept. 16-19—Blaine County Fair, Watrous.
Sept. 16-20—Pawnee County Fair, Pawnee.
Sept. 16-20—Pawnee County Fair, Hallett.
Sept. 16-20—Pittsburg County Fair, McAlester.
Sept. 16-19—Pottawatomie County Fair, Shawnee.
Sept. 17-20—Sterling Fair, Sterling.
Sept. 25-27—North Lincoln County Fair, Agra.
Oct. 1-4—Jackson County Fair, Blair.
Oct. 14-16—Tulsa County Fair, Broken Arrow.

A 2-year-old child ate heads off of matches and died from the poison, according to the Lawton Constitution.

The Guthrie Leader says that with a ninety-stall bathhouse and an eighty-stall roundhouse Guthrie will be able to accommodate several thousand new people.

According to Leslie Niblack, Sidney Suggs, in refusing to stay abolished, gave accent to his accordion-pleated proverb, "the smoke goes up the chimney just the same."

The Bartlesville Examiner says many a man kicks on having to pay \$2 per lesson for his daughter to learn music yet will pay \$50 unhesitatingly to learn how to play poker.

The Hugo Husonian says that if you have an idle moment and you do not know what to do with it, just go out and tell some visitor that southeast Oklahoma is the garden spot of the world.

Commenting on a story that there are 125 cases of spinal meningitis in Bartlesville, the Examiner says it is news to the people of Bartlesville, as there has never been but one case in the town since its organization.

A Blaine county boy, with a 22-caliber rifle, went after the cows. While stooping over the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering the boy's stomach, inflicting a wound from which he died.

The Altus Democrat tells of a local family going to a show one night, when by remaining at home they could have witnessed an illuminated one. The house burned down during their absence.

A girl is being held in the Watonga jail, charged with dealing in "wet horses." Three young men called to pay their respects to the young lady and requested of the sheriff permission to enter the bastille. Once inside the sheriff closed the jail door and informed the young men to consider themselves under arrest as accomplices.

The Watonga Republican tells of an Indian pitcher sulking during the Fourth of July ball game. The Indian's mother went on the diamond and upbraided him for quitting, and ordered him back in the box. The Republican says the Indian "went back, hung baseballs like neckties around the necks of the Geary batsmen, and won his game, 13 to 1."

A committee from the Muskogee commercial club procured a list showing ten men were on the payroll at the city waterworks, and slipped down to the plant to see what they were doing. The Times-Democrat says the committee found one man on the job, and he was sitting under a shade tree reading a newspaper.

Okmulgee boasts of a "stage door Johnnie," and according to the Daily Democrat, an actorine of a local show accepted the young man's invitation to meet him at the stage door, after the show, and then proceeded to beat him up with an umbrella.

About fifteen Omaha Indians, men, women and children, have been visiting the Indians around Ponca City.

The city marshal of Butler, Okla., is highly indignant because the city council suggests that in view of the fact there are no arrests to make, he be street commissioner or run the pump station, thereby becoming useful as well as ornamental.

Twelve coyotes were pulled from their den, according to the Carnegie Herald, by means of fish hooks attached to the end of a pole.

The Wellston News tells of a girl drinking three swallows of a glass of fly poison under the impression it was water. She is still alive.

A scientific shark says, "taken in the same quantity, beer is less injurious than coffee," which causes the Hobart Democrat-Chief to remark: "But whoever heard of a bunch of Oklahomans opening a keg of coffee and disposing of it in an hour?"

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD

While woman's place in the world is not merely that of a useless ornament, she surely never was intended to detract from the general art effects of nature.

And this she does when she ambles along in awkward ungainliness, distorting every beautiful line which is her divine inheritance and making of herself a most unattractive picture.

Feminine beauty is not a matter of

patches and is perfect only in absolute completeness. There are graces innumerable of the mind, of the heart, and of the speech, as well as of the body.

Usually these graces help to develop each other. The girl with buoyant thoughts speeds on her way with buoyant step. The discouraged heart is always borne along with slow, discouraged tread. Our actions indicate our

moods, our manners are evidences of our thoughts. We are continually giving outward expression to our principles, sentiments and beliefs.—Exchange.

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Mr. Binks—That's just the trouble. He raises such an eternal racket I have to go out to think.—Puck.